



# Public Ledger

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
**THOMAS A. DAVIS,**  
EDITOR AND OWNER.

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**WE'RE FOR AMERICA & AMERICANS!**

**JUDICIAL CONVENTION.**

MAVSVILLE, Ky., July 16, 1907.  
The Republicans of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Kentucky are requested to nominate delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held in Louisville on Wednesday, July 24th, 1907, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, to be voted for at the coming November election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 100 votes cast for William McKimley, the Republican candidate for President in 1904, and one vote for each fraction over 50 votes cast. Upon this basis the Convention will be composed of 16 delegates, distributed among the five counties of the District as follows, viz:

Brekenridge..... 12  
Crittenden..... 12  
Graham..... 12  
Morgan..... 12  
Murray..... 12

Delegates are required to be selected in the several counties in the District on such date as the County Executive Committee may designate after giving proper and ample notice to the public.

By order of the Republican District Committee at a meeting held in the city of Mayville on the 14th day of July, 1907.

CLARENCE MATTHEWS, Chairman.

For the purpose of selecting delegates to the Circuit Court District Convention, to be held in Mayville July 24th, 1907, at 10 p.m., to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, a Mass Convention of the Republicans of Mason County is hereby called to meet in the Courthouse, Mayville, July 24th, at 10 p.m.

Delegates will also be selected to attend the State Convention to be held in Louisville August 1st to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

CLARENCE MATTHEWS, Chairman.

HERE is a sensible reply to the ever-recurring question and to many who are asking it: "You have all heard them. Some of them whistle some of them chew the meaneast grade of plug on the market and loaf away their time day after day. Others try to take comfort in red liquor—'n fights to the pint, and thus take bread from hungry, dependent mouths, and describe with tangled tread and outlines of whirling wheels and zigzag activity. They make no effort to add to their own possessions and when they see a man at work want to stop him to ask: 'Where is that property you promised last fall? Who are they? Democrats, of course, and mainly of that class who have never eaten bread in the sweat of their own faces.'

"They have yet to learn that, under whatever legislation, individual property must come through individual effort. Leeches and parasites which live from the earnings of others must be content to wait the ripening of the harvest of those who labor.

"It does not lie in the mouths of those who by vote and veto and by four years of destructive legislation and execution drove out property from American homes, to grumble because in four short months that has not been reconstructed, which required four long years of their mad, persistent folly to tear down and destroy. Why, where is property? Go ask the American sheep in whose one growing flock you

have been as slaughtering wolves. Go ask the American laborer whom you have reduced to penury, and into whose one happy family circle you have carried the merciless pains of hunger and want. Go ask the American farmer whose home markets you snatched away as you ran with BILLY WILSON in that wild and visionary chase after the markets of the world? Go learn of these, and then take up again that sweet refrain, but sing it gentle strains, 'Four more years of Grover, then we'll be clever.'

"In a little while you can cut down the mighty oak, but it takes time to grow another like it. You may destroy your houses in one short hour, but it requires days to rebuild. And so it is that while you have prostrated the business of the entire country in less than four months, you cannot reasonably hope for complete recovery in so short a time. But better things are promised, and they are coming.

"Dunn and Bradstreet report a constantly increasing volume of business, and assure us that it is not of that fungus variety, but of a more temperate and healthy growth which assures permanence."

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**FLOTSAM—JETSAM—LIGAN**

SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS PASSED UP YESTERDAY WITH EMPLOY.

The Henry M. Stanley passed up last night for Pomeroy.

The Virginia was left to the water of the Ways at Cincinnati yesterday.

The Shirley passed down last night from Pomeroy, and will return tonight.

The W. J. Cummins passed down yesterday afternoon from Wheeling with a nice trip.

The river continues to fall at this point but a slight rise is looked for within the next few days.

There have been slight changes in the river stages. Allegheny and New rivers are rising. One rising from Pittsburgh to Portsmouth. There is a 5 ft. at Pittsburgh, 7.5 ft. at Parkersburg, 7 ft. at Charleston, 8 ft. at Portsmouth, Cumberland, Muskingum, Upper Mississippi and Missouri rising.

The Cincinnati Marine Railway Company has begun work on the construction of three model barges for the Interstate Transportation Company of New Orleans. The barges will be 175 feet long, 35 feet beam with 4-foot keels. They will be finished with two decks 7 feet apart, and made especially for carrying cotton in the New Orleans and coast trade.

## WHAT JACKSON DID.

**Crushed Banks in Order to Restore Gold to Circulation.**

Changed Ratio from Fifteen to Sixteen to One to Bring Gold Back Was One Who Thought That All Backed Him, a Prediction of the Gold-Silver Democrats Who Entertain Jackson Should Read History.

The silver democrats have been unusually profuse this year in eulogies of Jefferson and Jackson. They have attempted to make it appear to those with democratic instincts that it has been the regular thing for 100 years for democratic statesmen to champion silver and cheap money. Jefferson's opposition to cheap money and reduction of debts, and his advocacy of a currency ratio which should always be kept close to the natural or market ratio, has been made clear during the last few months. The appeals of the silver democrats to Gen. Jackson are meeting with the same fate. In a recent speech ex-Congressman Josiah B. Thomas, of Tennessee, after calling attention to the fact that previous to 1870 no American statesman of any party approved of the standard of silver, asked the question: "What was the policy of the government in 1870?" The answer, he said, was that the government had adopted the gold standard in 1870. "Nothing within the range of political absurdity could equal the spectacle presented by the administration of Bryan when they met on the 8th of January to eulogize Jackson, who courageously restored the gold currency."

These gentlemen ever paused long enough in their assault on the prosperity of the country to inquire why it was during Jackson's administration the ratio was changed from fifteen to sixteen to one? If, as they teach the people, we had the concurrent circulation of gold and silver, and from the passage of the act of 1870 down to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar in 1873, why was this change made? Are they ignorant, or do they disguise the fact that after the act of 1870 gold relatively to silver was undervalued and went out of circulation because it was worth a little more than a billion times, as money? Do they forget or do they suppress the fact that gold remained out of circulation for more than 30 years prior to 1873?

"Are they uninformed, or do they conceal the fact that statesmen illustrious in democratic annals for many years prior to the administration of Jackson advocated the restoration of the gold currency? Have they never read history, or do they wish to ignore the fact that the bank of the United States solidly opposed the restoration because the people would demand the gold currency as silver? It was Jackson who saw the necessity for action, and who struck the blow which crushed the bank and brought hard money to the pockets of the people. It was Thomas H. Benton, speaking for the administration of Jackson, who declared that the only way to crush the power of the bank was to restore gold to circulation. Here was the necessity, the only reason for the passage of the act of 1834 establishing the ratio of sixteen to one.

"The similarity between the discussion which took place in 1834 and the discussion which took place in 1896 is striking and instructive. Hard money democrats, in supporting the policy of Jackson, advanced the same arguments which the sound money democrats advanced in supporting the policy of Cleveland. If the hard money democrats insisted that the undervaluation of gold by the act of 1870 forced it out of circulation, the sound money democrats insisted that the proposition in the Chicago platform to undervalue silver, if carried into effect, would bring about the same result.

"If the hard money democrats recognized that the act of 1870 had no perceptible influence on the commercial value of either gold or silver, and the only way to restore gold to circulation was to change the ratio, the sound money democrats recognized that the free mintage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one when the market ratio was thirty-two to one, would result inevitably in silver monometallism. If the hard money democrats contended that all mankind had a predilection for gold, the sound money democrats contended that a gold standard was preferable to a silver standard. If the sound money democrats, in order to maintain the gold currency when restored, undervalued silver by making the coinage ratio sixteen to one, the sound money democrats insisted that the market ratio was 15.35 to 1, the sound money democrats insisted the scheme to overvalue silver so as to force the retirement of gold from circulation.

"After the passage of the act of 1834, pointed with pride and exultation to the prosperity which followed the restoration of the gold currency. The sound money democrats have never faltered in warning their countrymen of the disaster which would follow its retirement.

"The truth is, the country is indebted to the hard money democrats, of whom Jackson was the chief, for the gold standard. I could go on and show how the act of 1834 had an effect exactly opposite to that of 1870, how under the operations of the gold standard the economic law went out of circulation under the one and silver under the other, how congress in 1853, on account of the retirement of silver, was forced to coin it as subsidiary money in order to supply the people with small change, and how the silver dollar ceased to flow from the mines and gold was coined in great quantities. But this is foreign to my text.

"My purpose is to show that the advocates of the Chicago platform have no right to conjure with the name of Andrew Jackson. That platform had no

precedent in the history and traditions of the democratic party. It promises a new dispensation in monetary science never dreamed of in the philosophy of its great leaders.

## THE DRIFT TOWARD GOLD.

**Silver Nations are Gradually Coming to the Gold Standard.**

While Mr. Bryan and his associates, refusing to accept the verdict of last November, are looking forward hopefully to renewing what they call the "battle for silver" at the next congressional elections; while a bimetallic commission has just been appointed to study the European movement in the interest of international bimetallicism, there may be perceived all over the world an unmistakable drift toward the single standard of gold. Since the appointment of the United States commissioners the dispatches from Europe indicate that their mission will be fruitless, and that there is no more probability of those governments returning to bimetallicism than there is of their returning to drink water for their armies. The latest announcement is from Russia, which is to the effect that she is irrevocably committed to the gold standard.

But it is not in Europe alone that this tendency is observable. The widespread and apparent movement which the European government has planned the adoption of the gold standard is one of the marvels of modern statesmanship and marks the people among the most sagacious nations of the earth. Jagged China also seems to be awaking from her silver dream of isolation and is anxious to have the customs duties at the treaty ports placed on the gold basis, as they substantially were when the treaties were made. The depreciation of silver has greatly crippled her revenues, and now that she is coming into closer financial connection with Russia it may be assumed that her finances will be conformed to the gold standard.

If we turn from the far east to our own hemisphere, we find a movement striking in the Central and South American states to reform their monetary system and escape the losses entailed by an inferior and depreciated currency. A dispatch of a few days since from Lima informed us that Peru had not only suspended silver coinage but had passed a law which prohibited the circulation of silver. Columbia has adopted the gold standard, while Chili, Uruguay and Brazil have gold uniting the value of the dollar in but limited sums. In Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Santo Domingo the gold standard has been established by law, though a depreciated paper currency prevents the circulation of gold at present. These movements go to show that those nations which are in touch with European trade and commerce feel the necessity of having the same monetary system and that their people are at a disadvantage because of fluctuating and depreciated home currencies.

And yet while these nations, admittedly our inferiors in wealth and in physical and intellectual progress, and struggling out of the bonds that have long been shackles to them, are thus turning their backs to silver and are thus turning their backs to the nations of the world which look up to them as the world's chief leadership in statesmanship?—Chicago Times Herald.

## Which is the Goner?

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We are authorized to announce J. L. DALLAN as a candidate for City Clerk at the November election, 1907, subject to the will of the people.

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## CITY DIRECTORY

**CITY OFFICES.**  
Mayor..... William H. Cox  
City Clerk..... J. L. DALLAN  
City Engineer..... J. W. Fitzgerald  
City Treasurer..... J. W. Fitzgerald  
City Assessor..... J. W. Fitzgerald  
City Surveyor..... J. W. Fitzgerald  
City Physician..... Dr. J. H. Samuel  
City Keeper Alms..... Mrs. John Payne

## CITY COUNCIL

Meets First Thursday Evening in Each Month.

**MEMBERS.**

First Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Second Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Third Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Fourth Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Fifth Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Sixth Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Seventh Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Eighth Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Ninth Ward..... J. H. Samuel  
Tenth Ward..... J. H. Samuel

**ALSO.**

DeKalb Lodge No. 13—Meets every Tuesday night in each month.

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